

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 29

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—57, Rua dos Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 75, Marquês d'Abreu.
W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,
Chargé d'Affaires.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30 Rua do
Visconde de Inhamas. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua dos Laranjeiros.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
135 A, Rua dos Laranjeiros.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every
Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11.30
a. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7.30 p. m. Fridays.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 6.30 p. m., preaching
7.30 p. m. Sundays: prayer-meeting, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 72 A.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily. No. 89 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. A hearty welcome
to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending
to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call
where and when required.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa
das Parilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,
and 7.30 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock,
a. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.24 a. m., Entre
Rios (central line) 7.28 a. m., Lafayette (Quiluz) 5.00 p. m.,
Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.30 a. m.,
Porto Novo 12.40 p. m., arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 5.55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Ser-
rararia; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9.05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p. m.; Porto Novo
5.30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.20 p. m.; Entre Rios 10.53 a. m.;
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraty.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niteroi (Sant' Anna)
7.25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Cordeiro (hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1.20 and Macuco 9.05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Cordeiro 9.20 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 a. m., arriving at Niteroi 5.55 p. m. A
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant' Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45 a. m. and
1.15, 3.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6.30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5.15 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapique Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ovi-
dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 75. Office Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1.º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlos,
Lutanga, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

Chemists & Druggists.

C. A. SANTOS,
Dispensing Chemist.
Rua do Matoso No. 31.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL
186 RUA DO CATETE
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.
Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally
situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

ENGLISH HOTEL
Boa Vista, Tijuca.
Charles Uttenweiler, Proprietor.
(late manager of Wylie's Hotel)
Established in the best situation in Tijuca. English, French,
German and Portuguese spoken.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated,
and provided with every convenience. The largest establish-
ment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for
summer visitors.

ALLEN'S HOTEL
No. 6, RUA HUMAYTA'
(Largo dos Loços)

Newly fitted up and furnished for the accommodation of
families and single boarders. Conveniently located within
extensive grounds and on one of the most attractive streets of
the city. Provided with large reception and dining rooms,
billiard room and lawn tennis ground.
Swimming and shower baths, with an abundant supply of
water.
Apartments furnished in suites for Families, or singly for
Boarders.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire is magnificently situated
3000 feet above the sea level, at 5 hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dutail, Rua d'Ovidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

Business Announcements.

G. F. BASSET & CO.
No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins codes.
Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

C. T. DWINAL,
34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Dealer in
Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.
Also materials for lightning conductors

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

&c. &c.

and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at the
chief Brazil Ports, and among others supply coal under
contract to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies
&c.

Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder-
ate rates.

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocangá Pe-
queno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos & Parahyba do
Norte.

JOHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and São PAULO.

TRAPICHE BASTOS.

Allen & Co.

Receives Flour, Lard, and Goods in bond according to
Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

Rua da Saude No. 2.

Telephone Call, No. 358.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,

and
CASSELS, KING & Co.

191 Calle Maipu,
BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard-
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. LEIRO GONÇALVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRIET & Co., Bordeaux,
K. Remy Martin & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1855.

Reorganized 1878.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
WITH SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORED. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALBERT G. GODDALL, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,

W. M. SMILLIE, TROUB ROBERTSON.

G. H. STAYNER, Treas. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates.
Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars,
etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of locomotives of every description and for
all gauges. First class workmanship, and all parts of Engines
of same size thoroughly interchangeable.

Estimates furnished and illustrated catalogues distributed on
application.

117 Rua da Quitanda, Agents in Brazil:

Rio de Janeiro. Fonseca Machado & Irmão.

Deposit of Engineering Instruments.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A. WHITNEY & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,
TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.

WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORN, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS- WORTH CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo
Cars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.

Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.

No. 82 Rua 1.º de Março.

RAPID FOREIGN EXPRESS.

L. Contanseau & Co., NEW YORK.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

John Crashtley,

67 Rua do Ouvidor.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all
business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of
hand stamp in use.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do
Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: —
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Messrs. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1885.

THE daily press notices a case in which a senator of the empire is the party of the first part and a slave girl, his property, the party of the second part. The report goes that the girl was born of a slave mother who has since become free; that she accompanied this senator and his family to Europe, which it is claimed constituted her *ipso facto* a free woman, but as she fled her master's house the police were appealed to and they arrest her father and mother and confine them until the latter declares where the unfortunate girl is in hiding. Now, whether the girl in question became free through her voyage to Europe, or not, she certainly could not be brought back here as a slave, for the importation of slaves is forbidden by the law of 1831; and it is to be sincerely hoped that those interested in the emancipation question will make a test case of the present occurrence to decide whether even a senator of the empire has the privilege of introducing slaves into the country. That the police are considerably exceeding their recognized prerogatives, becomes daily more and more evident. With nearly daily complaints that districts of the city are entirely without police patrols, there are always some of the corps available for riding behind minister's coupés, for negro-catching and for arresting the wrong man. Whether the public is justified, or not, in policing the police is an open question, but the force and its leaders are most unfortunate lately. Casuo Malta, and the disgraceful particulars made public by his case, seem to have made no impression on our police authorities.

ABOUT two months ago public attention was called to the inconveniences and abuses which characterize the viséing of passports at the police headquarters in this city. It was generally admitted that the requirement is ineffective, as it imposes unjustifiable restrictions and embarrassments upon honest travellers without any corresponding advantage in the detection of rogues. It was shown also that there had grown up here in connection with it a grave abuse in the creation of a class of passport brokers, protected by police officials, whose unnecessary services occasioned a burdensome tax upon travellers. To remedy this, and to avoid the improper use of passports, the chief of police issued an order that all applicants for police visés must first get consular visés, and this also imposed an additional

expense. And then, in addition to all this, it was shown that respectable people were subjected to all kinds of indignities, delays and annoyances by the officials charged with this service, for which there could be no possible cause or excuse. The condemnation of these abuses was so general that assurances were at once given that they would not only be suppressed, but also that the whole passport system would be abolished. The agitation thereupon subsided, and nothing more has been said about it either officially or in the press. We regret to say, after so considerable a lapse of time, that nothing whatever has been done in official circles to abolish the absurd requirement of police visés. The assurances given have been conveniently forgotten, as is so often the case, and the custom continues as before, with all its inconveniences and abuses. As the reform asked seems to be so difficult of realization, so great an innovation on the mediæval institutions still dear to the official mind, perhaps it will be not too much to ask, as a partial remedy for the ills which afflict travellers, that the official at police headquarters charged with this service, be removed to some other post where his dislike of foreigners and his inertia will have less annoying results.

IN our last issue we called attention to a remarkable feature of the Rio Branco emancipation act which permits a planter to secure an income of 1,080\$ for every *ingenho* delivered over to the government at the age of 8 years. This was shown to be favorable to a most shameful speculation in which the rearing of free-born children from slave women could be made a highly profitable business. We showed that with twenty slave women, and allowing 25% for deaths during the first eight years, a slaveholder could secure a fixed income from the public treasury of 16,200\$ each year, and this could be continued with but little variation until the final extinction of slavery. Estimating the cost of these slave women at 800\$ each, and allowing 200\$ for the actual outlay on each *ingenho*—which is a very liberal allowance, as everyone familiar with plantation slave life well knows—and we have a profit on the business of 100 per cent. per annum. If now we turn to that side of the subject which affects the public treasury, we can not fail to see that the nation is seriously compromised. The law actually pledges the state in this matter to an extent which it can not possibly fulfill; it would be ruined in the attempt before two years were over. According to the provisions of the law, a master can surrender every *ingenho* on its reaching the age of 8 years, and receive therefor a 6% 30 years bond of 600\$. According to the last report of the minister of agriculture the number of *ingenhos* registered on June 30th, 1884, was 403,527, or an average of 31,672 per annum since the adoption of the law. Eight fourtenths of the total have now passed the age at which they can be surrendered, the law requiring notice of such intention within 60 days after attaining that age. There remains, however, a total of 173,069 *ingenhos* under the specified age who can be surrendered under the provisions of the law. Allowing 25% for deaths, we have a little under an average of 24,000 a year which can be thrown upon the state from now forward, or a total of 144,000 for the six years last expired. Should all these be surrendered in exchange for the 600\$ bonds which the state agrees to pay, the annual liability incurred by the treasury, at 1,080\$ for each *ingenho*, will be not less than 25,920,000\$, or an aggregate of 155,520,000\$ for the six years in question. Clearly the treasury can not

begin to meet such a liability, and when we consider that every year hereafter threatens a further addition of over 25,000,000\$ to this indebtedness it is not difficult to see that the slaveholders of Brazil have it wholly in their power to ruin this country beyond all power of recovery. How such a provision of law could have been adopted is a mystery.

AT the very outset the new emancipation law, through the clause creating a surtax of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes, seems to occasion difficulties. That a 5 per cent. increase on import duties can be immediately demanded seems questionable, for the law not being a part of the budget estimates must—so we are informed—be accompanied by a *regulamento*. Be this, however, as it may the curious difficulty that arises is the stamp tax. Under the old law, cheques paid 100 reis, receipts over 25\$ 200 reis, and bills of exchange, internal and foreign, 1\$ per 1,000\$. Under the conditions of the new law cheques must now pay 105 reis, receipts 210 reis and bills of exchange 1\$050 per 1,000\$. Can any one fail to observe the utter disregard of anything like consideration for commercial transactions in such a condition of affairs? Where is a cheque-drawer to obtain a 5 reis stamp to be added to that of 100 reis he has been using? How are the additional 10 reis to be affixed to receipts, or the 50 reis to bills? No such denominations of stamps are in existence and either documents must be passed with an excess, or a deficit of stamps as regards the stamp law. As to the surtax on imported goods not yet cleared from the custom house we are informed that some importers have been notified that this would be levied within twenty-four hours (!) after date of the notice. This is arbitrary in the extreme, and while it may be within the strict limits of the law (which we doubt) is certainly without the pale of any principle of equity. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 10th also takes this view of the matter, and even insinuates that as the law proroguing the budget-laws does not contemplate this surtax of 5 per cent. its collection may be of questionable legality. There can be no two opinions as to the equity of at least allowing such goods as are discharged or discharging the benefit of the old tariff, whatever may be the divergence between such as disagree as to the legal right of the government to collect the surtax. The silence of the Treasury officials on this subject is reprehensible. The law was signed by the Emperor on the 28th ult., and over a fortnight has elapsed without any official notice being published in reference to so important a matter as an increase on all taxes. It really would seem as if the government was endeavoring to goad commerce into some overt act that satisfaction may be taken for its stubbornness in refusing to trust to the old *chapters* of reforms, administrative and financial, of economies and *id omne genus*, as is shown by a weak exchange and the uneasy feeling that is only too sensible in our market. Political affairs have less to do with exchange rates than uncertainty regarding the financial intentions of the government, and were the statesmen composing the present cabinet to pay a little more attention to the monetary position, even if this were to the detriment of the activity displayed in dismissing postmasters, we cannot but think the commercial body at least would appreciate the condensation.

FOR the first time, a change of party has made the excuse for a general change in office-holders—if we may believe the reports which are coming in from all parts of the empire. It was to be expected, of course, that all the confidential repre-

sentatives of the government, such as provincial presidents, chiefs of police, prosecuting attorneys, etc., would be chosen from the dominant party, but that all minor officials, such as postmasters, jailers, policemen, revenue collectors, school inspectors, etc., should be dismissed for partisan reasons, is an event which has taken everyone by surprise. It has been the frequent boast of Brazilians—and with good reason—that their political system is much superior to that of the United States so far as it concerns public officials, and for the reason that a change of party does not affect the tenure of subordinate officers. And so far as our personal observation has extended, we are glad to say that this has been the case, much to the credit of Brazil. The practice followed for so many years in the United States of making sweeping removals whenever a new party came into power, and even sometimes, to a limited extent, with a change of administration within the same party, has been a pernicious one in every respect, and may be considered a fruitful source of much bad and inefficient government. So great has the evil grown that the best men of both parties are now trying to secure such reforms as will insure permanency in subordinate offices during efficiency and good behavior, and to this end they have already secured several important changes in the civil service appointments of the state. With the experience of England before him, and with these changes now taking place in the United States, the new premier has deliberately chosen a retrograde step for Brazil by the adoption of a policy which experience has proved pernicious, and which can not fail to lead to unending disorder and conflict in the future. Such a step proves two things: that the situation of the ministry is a very critical one, and that it is not over-scrupulous of the means employed to win the coming elections. There is every indication that the contest will be a bitter one, and the spirit with which the ministry is entering into it is clearly shown in these wholesale and unprecedented removals of petty office-holders. Whether the experience of the last few years has taught the Brazilian voter the value of his independence, is yet to be proved; if it has, then he will resent all such attempts at proscription and intimidation; if it has not, then he will obediently kiss the hem of Caesar's robe and vote for the government. In the former case, it will be proof positive that the political education of the Brazilian voter has begun, and that there is hope for many needed reforms in the near future; in the latter, it will demonstrate the lamentable fact that the people of Brazil have not yet emerged from their feudal small clothes and have not yet learned how to use the representative forms of government with which their feudal institutions have been so skillfully dressed.

IT would seem that the Italian government has resolved to do what it can to discourage emigration to Brazil, to which end it has issued circulars warning people against the country, its climate and its institutions. Particular stress is laid upon the climate and economic conditions of the province of São Paulo, which are characterized as of the worst. Naturally, this action has excited general indignation, and the matter has been made not only a subject for discussion in the press and immigration societies, but also one of diplomatic inquiry. It is an unpleasant thing, of course, for any country to see its internal affairs made the subject of unfavorable criticism by a foreign government, and so far as São Paulo is concerned there is just cause for indignation as to the false statements made in regard to climate; but, on

the whole, must we not admit that there is abundant reason for this extraordinary step? In view of the fact that a large number of Italians are annually emigrating to various parts of the world without any repressive action on the part of their government, it may be considered that the Italian government has no generally hostile policy against such a movement; and as the relations between Italy and Brazil are of the friendliest character, there can be no political reason for an effort to check the tide of emigration to the latter country. The reason must be sought elsewhere. Our Brazilian friends will remember that some years ago the British government adopted an exactly similar policy in regard to emigration here from that country, and for the reason that the experiences of those already settled here were of so severe and disappointing a character that a warning to intending emigrants became a public duty. If now we recall the experiences of Italian colonists in this country up to the present time, even including the Tripoti case to which the *Jornal* refers, we can not fail to find exactly similar causes for this action of the Italian government. The Tripoti case was settled only through exigent demands from the Italian legation, a long time after an award had been made in favor of the unfortunate contractor, and its history is one which no patriotic Brazilian will care to cite as an illustration of the kind of treatment which emigrants may expect to receive here. The admission of a former prime minister as to the constant complaints received from immigrants through the Italian legation, and his remarkable confession that "it is quite possible that on plantations where the proprietor is accustomed to work with free people, these [the Italians] can be well treated," are both strong proofs that these poor people are not well treated and that there is abundant cause for the warnings now given. And in this respect, the province of São Paulo may be said to have justly merited the statements made about her, for in no other part of Brazil has the Italian laborer been treated with greater severity. It is only a short time since that a Casa Branca planter, named Lima, gave several of his laborers a brutal flogging, just as though they were slaves, and among them a girl of 17 who was about to become a mother. Another case of beating colonists occurred near Campinas some months ago, while scores of others of slighter character are constantly coming to light. If it is desirable to know just how absolute the authority of the planter is, let a complaint be read that appeared in the *Diário Popular* of the 22nd ult., where a poor laborer—and a Brazilian—was seized in the town of Mogy-mirim and kept in custody in a planter's house for a long time thereafter. Another cause for bitter complaint—and it is one which is constantly coming to light—is the treatment accorded the wives and daughters of colonists on many of these plantations. Men who have been reared in the midst of slaves and whose ideas of morality are never permitted to interfere with the gratification of every passion, are little apt to respect the rights and liberties of their indentured laborers. Under such a system, and with the countless complaints that have been sent in by deceived and outraged colonists, it is surprising that the Italian government should now seek to stop the tide of emigration to this country? Is there anything wrong in its effort to protect its own people, even when under a foreign flag? The plain truth is that there is abundant cause for this action and that the remedy for it is here in Brazil. When this country abolishes all such labor laws as that of 1879, and when Brazilian planters learn to treat free laborers like men, not like animals, then there will be no occasion for the Italian government to warn its people against coming here.

TELEGRAPH COMPETITION.

The London *Times* of the 9th ultimo contains the following dispatch from its special correspondent at the Berlin telegraph conference, under date of September 8th:

In to-day's sitting of the Tariff Committee the representative of Brazil submitted a proposal to reduce the transit rates over the Brazilian land lines by 25 per cent., compelling this offer, however, with a stipulation that in consideration of such reduction the State lines in Brazil should be considered the cheapest route, and consequently that all European States should agree not to forward messages for Brazil and South America without designating the route. On behalf of the cable administration it was shown that inasmuch as a reduction on the Brazilian land lines would necessitate a similar lowering of tariff by the cable company the request of Brazil was inadmissible, as with equal tariffs it would remain impossible for the European administration unduly to favour any particular route. The ultimate decision of the question was deferred, but the general sense of the Tariff Committee is against the proposal, the more so as it contravenes the existing rules of the convention. A settlement of existing differences between the telegraph administration of the government of Brazil and the cable companies, which seem to have good reason to complain of the treatment which they have received, would appear to be very desirable; but of course these private questions are beyond the province of the Conference.

It is to be regretted that the Brazilian representative, Barão de Capanema, has so far forgotten the proprieties as to introduce his private disputes into an international congress. As the director-general of the Brazilian system, his influence at the Berlin conference must necessarily be very great. When, therefore, he undertakes to use that position and influence to secure an international agreement not to send dispatches by a private line which holds a privilege from the government which he represents, he does a thing which can not fail to discredit him in the eyes of the world. Open competition is a principle which men generally recognize as just and fair, and in the case of a company whose enterprise was founded upon the grant of certain specific rights and favors, such a competition should be rigidly maintained by the government making the grant. Instead of doing this, the Barão de Capanema seeks to secure an accord between the States represented at Berlin to send their messages only by the Brazilian land lines, which is equivalent to an agreement to ruin the Western and Brazilian cable company. The Barão de Capanema is known to be a good hater, but in this instance he has surpassed himself. He should remember, however, that although Brazil has forgotten her sovereign obligation to both respect and protect private rights, there is still enough of that sentiment elsewhere to prevent any such international accord as this.

NATIONAL BANK LAW.

The following is the project as reported by the special committee to the Chamber of Deputies:

The General Assembly resolves:

Art. 1.—The government is authorized, for the complete extinction of paper money:

§ 1.—To facilitate through all the Empire the establishment of banks of issue which is to be convertible into gold and to be legal tender in public departments and for private debts; the banks to deposit, in guarantee of the said issue, bonds of the government at 4 per cent. interest per annum, which will be issued for this purpose exclusively.

§ 2.—To give the new banks, and such of those, already organized, as may desire to use the right expressed in § 1, authority to employ part, or all of their capital in the said bonds, with an obligation, however, to keep disposable, in gold, as a bullion reserve, 30 per cent. of the value of their issue, which will be always redeemable in gold at sight.

§ 3.—For the better guarantee and fiscalization, and to render uniform the issue throughout the country, the Treasury will be charged with the printing of the currency, which will be delivered in the capital by the Treasury and by its agencies in the provinces to the respective banks.

§ 4.—The deliveries of currency, in proportion to the capital of the banks, will be effected at the rate of 60 to 90 per cent. of the nominal value of these bonds at 4 per cent. per annum, which bonds the said banks must deposit in the Treasury.

§ 5.—The government will have the right to sell, in public auction, the bonds deposited by banks, which do not pay their notes upon presentation, and will immediately pay in full the holders of these notes, in gold.

§ 6.—Banks organized under the present law will be chartered for 20 years; upon the expiration of this period, the Legislature may authorize the government to liquidate them, or to continue the charter as circumstances may determine.

§ 7.—The government will never avail of the censorship of the press of new issues of paper money, and will destroy that existing, to its complete extinction in proportion as the banks enter with this currency in payment of the bonds as fixed in § 1.

§ 8.—This law will only come into force when banks are organized that have employed 150,000,000 in the bonds referred to in § 1; upon this the government will be obliged to declare that such of the present money as may be in circulation is not legal tender, and must decree that the payment of duties and taxes will only be made in bullion [metal] or in convertible bank notes.

§ 9.—To organize the *regulamento* for the execution of this law, which will be duly submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Art. 2.—All dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A severe frost was experienced about Caryitia, Paraná, on the night of the 29th ult.

—From Valença, Rio de Janeiro, *O Paiz* hears that the September coffee blossoming was excellent.

—Over one half of the applications for registration for the next elections in Campinas are said to be republicans.

—According to the *Artista*, of Rio Grande, the cold has been so intense in that province as to cause the death of several persons by freezing.

—Several deputies in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly have publicly announced their conversion to republican principles.

—Mogy guassí, São Paulo, was visited by a hail storm on the 30th ult., but fortunately it was of so short duration as to cause very little damage.

—A severe hail storm visited the municipality of Atibaia, São Paulo, on the 29th ult., causing a considerable damage to the coffee plantations of that locality.

—The new president of Paraná, Dr. Escranolle Taunay, took formal possession of his office on the 28th ult., about 2,000 persons—more than half foreigners—witnessing the ceremony.

—The senatorial election in Pará has resulted in the triumph of the conservative ticket with the names of Cantão, McDowell and Siqueira Mendes. The Emperor's choice will be one of these three.

—The reports from Botucatu, in the south of São Paulo, state that the coffee blossoming there is most abundant, and the prospects of a heavy crop are exceptionally good.

—Sister Mary of the Purification, a nun in the Sta. Theresa convent, S. Paulo, has freed eight slaves, and young ones, too, that she had inherited. Good for Sister Mary!

—The *Guaraporoba*, of Bragança, São Paulo, has the most flattering notices of the coffee blossoming from that and neighboring municipalities, and says that it is many years since anything like it has been seen.

—According to the *Diário de Santos* the receipts of coffee at Santos in September amounted to 154,901 bags, making a total of 401,067 bags since 1st July. The total exports were 124,447 bags in September, making 375,133 bags since 1st July.

—The Pernambuco correspondent of *O Paiz*, in his letter published on the 1st inst., gives a long account of the action of the members of the Associação Commercial there, in relation to the utter disregard by the Chamber of Deputies of their demands as formulated by Sr. José Mariano. Trouble is not impossible there.

—According to the *Reforma*, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the cost of surveying some public lands near Pelotas in small lots, for the purpose of disposing of them to immigrants, was something over 1,200\$ a lot, a price which no immigrant can pay. This is the system which the land office considers so perfect that it is unwilling to consider any other!

—The town of Tatuhy, São Paulo, is just now lacerated with an exceptionally large number of beggars afflicted with elephantiasis. Owing to the impotence of the local government in such matters, the *juiz de direito* of the place has petitioned the provincial government for authority to send the unsightly creatures to an asylum.

—The convicted murderer Charles Jones, and two other prisoners in the Santos jail, attempted an escape on the morning of the 4th inst., by cutting their way through a partition into an adjoining room, whence, with a cord made from the mats on which they slept, they undertook to descend into the street. The attempt would have succeeded had not Jones thrown a trunk, which he wished to take with him, down into the street. This attracted the attention of the sentinel, who saw Jones descending. In his haste the latter fell and sprained his ankle. All three were captured. Jones has since been confined in the São Paulo penitentiary.

—The public lighting of Bahia in August cost 15,276\$800.

—The September receipts of the Alagoas custom house were 51,394\$624.

—An epidemic of malignant fever is reported from the district of Muaná, province of Pará.

—The Pará provincial government has renewed its contracts with the Amazonas and Marajó navigation companies.

—The long continued drought in the province of Piauí has so reduced the volume of the Parnahyba river as to nearly stop navigation.

—The September receipts of the Bahia custom house were: general 863,755\$639, provincial 50,078\$739; *secedaria*: general 42,616\$69, provincial 56,879\$307.

—The reports from nearly all the coffee districts of S. Paulo agree in describing the blossoming as extraordinary. Reports from Rio are few in number and represent only a small part of the coffee zone.

—The president of São Paulo has rescinded the contract made last April with various parties for the introduction of Italian immigrants into that province, the latter failing to secure the number specified.

—Compounding a felony does not seem to be a crime in Rio Grande do Sul, where a journal notices that a party had paid 8,000\$ to recover jewellery and valuable papers of the value of some 28,000\$.

—The slave Theodoro, who competed so successfully with the celebrated runner Bargossi at Campinas a few weeks ago, has been set free on payment of 900\$ to his master, the maximum price fixed by the Saravia law.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 8,851\$020 for the city and 23,205\$150 for the rest of the province, against 7,699\$970 and 20,695\$464 respectively for the same month of last year.

—The new provincial government of Pará has celebrated a contract for the supply of the city of Pará with fresh meat for a period of 30 years at an annual subsidy of 156,000\$. Whether or not the tax-payers want a subsidy for eating the beef thus furnished, we are not informed.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the president of Rio Grande do Sul to have estimates made of the cost of buoying the new channel to that port. The *aviso* is dated the 5th inst., and it was about time to consider the question, for Providence opened the channel some three months ago.

—Our Pará exchanges announce the flight of Henrique Rebe, book-keeper of the Bragança railway company, after having cashed falsified checks at the Banco Commercial drawn on Messrs. Duvivier & Co., of this city. The total amount of the forgery is 15,000\$. Rebe is supposed to have gone to Cayenne.

—Under date of October 7th, a gentleman of Pindamonhangaba, S. Paulo, says that on July 30th the spirit of Montgolfier announced to a medium in that province that "the man who is to give direction to balloons, is in Brazil." The inference is clear, and we congratulate Sr. Julius Cesar on an important endorsement.

—The city of São Paulo seems to be overrun with thieves and house-breakers, judging from the frequent reports of robberies committed. The feeble and ineffective means employed to check these crimes leads a stranger to inquire: Do the police belong to the fraternity of thieves, or are they cowards? Perhaps our Paulista colleagues will answer the question for us.

—The epidemic of small-pox in Bahia continues unabated and has now reached alarming proportions. In the Lazaros cemetery there were 29 small-pox burials last month, and the *Diário de Notícias* says that the number buried in the Campo Santo must have been equal to this, if not greater. Sixty deaths from small-pox in a single month is a very large number for Bahia.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report that Sr. Silveira Martins was most enthusiastically received at Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The liberals of that province are evidently determined to fight hard at the coming election. At Porto Alegre the Rio Grande chief announced his determination to prosecute the new conservative president for the first breach of the law. Considerable alarm prevails in official circles.

—A pitiful sight was presented to the police authorities of S. Sebastião do Paraíso, Minas Geraes, on the 23rd ult., in the shape of a poor slave, nearly naked, and so bruised and cut that it had taken him four days to make his way into town from his master's plantation, 2½ leagues distant. He had been flogged by an overseer on the 18th, and so savagely that his body was striped and cut all over, and his back exhibited two horrible gashes. The slave, Adão, belongs to a planter named José Custodio de Oliveira. An inquiry was opened by the police, but it is improbable that anything will be done about it.

—The Pará provincial assembly has been convoked for the 5th proximo, for a session of 30 days, for the purpose of voting the provincial budget.

—A man sold his wife for 600\$ in S. Paulo, and the *Rio Branco*, published at Pirassununga, prints the receipt, concealing names because seller, purchaser and sold are living and residing about 36 kilometres from that town.

—On the 1st inst. the "Little Chamber," or the provincial assembly of the province of Rio de Janeiro, succeeded in electing its officers. There has been some tall talking across the bay, but whether it is directed to the world in general, or to the electors of those municipalities represented by the speakers, we are unable to discover.

—The September customs receipts at Pernambuco were as follows, compared with the same month of last year:

	1885	1884
Custom house.....	503,637,733	775,219,578
Recebedoria.....	60,036,602	48,172,814
Consulado.....	93,203,116	64,100,081

The falling off in customs receipts was due to the additional duties levied on imports by the province, because of which many merchants refused to dispatch their goods.

—The *Município* of Casa Branca, São Paulo, of the 4th inst., publishes a remarkable letter from Paris on American affairs. From this we learn that slavery is still kept up in the United States, that a veritable war of classes is raging there, that a man named Pinkerton has organized a band of assassins which he hires out to capitalists to put down strikes and in doing this kill the unhappy people (including women, children and the aged) with unspokeable ferocity, and that the cause of all this misery, injustice, outrage and blood-spilling is the "excessive liberalism" of the country. We trust that our São Paulo friends will not yet lose all faith in the United States because of these important Parisian discoveries. Probably no other place in the world could have furnished so important a piece of news.

—A communication from Uberaba, Minas Geraes, to the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated 25th ulto, gives the following slave statistics of the municipality for the first six months of 1885:

Number of slaves on 31st December	3,077
Registered during the semester.....	19
	3,096
Freed during the semester.....	17
Died.....	20
Left the municipality.....	5
	42
Number on 30th June.....	3,054
of which 1,559 were males and 1,495 females.	
The same communication gives the number of free born children on 31st December last as.....	1,198
Registered during the semester.....	52
	1,250
Died.....	12
Left the municipality.....	1
Services dispensed with.....	5
	18

Number on 30th June..... 1,232 of which 622 males and 610 females. Why cannot other municipalities give equally clear statistics?

RAILROAD NOTES

—The report of the fiscal engineer on the July traffic of the Bahia Central company gives receipts 32,289\$110 and expenses 37,023\$310.

—A station on the D. Pedro II railway hitherto known as Ponte do Coelho (*Indian's Bridge*) is henceforward to rejoice in the name of Barão de Cotegipe.

—The traffic receipts of the Baturité, Ceará, railway [government line] for the first half of the current year were 109,212\$977 and expenses 104,847\$537.

—The Paulista company is about to distribute 4,500 shares among the subscribers to the new issue. The first installment of 25% is to be paid in before the 20th prox.

—The September traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 210,888\$136, of which 38,247\$320 from passengers, 137,747\$890 from merchandise and 30,841\$126 from salt, telegraph, etc.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Itanoa company at São Paulo, on the 4th inst., dividends of 7 per cent. for main line and 4 per cent. for the Piracaba branch were declared.

—The government has authorized the acceptance of the Rio Grande and Bagé telegraph line, but adds that when the crested pipe posts become useless, these must be replaced by iron, or native wood posts.

—The fiscal engineer's report for the first six months of 1885 gives the traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil railway at 180,709\$920 and expenses 199,201\$990. Passengers produced 56,935\$300 and merchandise 111,225\$200. Receipts were 64,929\$460 less than last year and expenses 40,825\$70, although 20,000\$ was expended in new rolling stock.

—By decree of the 3rd inst. the period of concession of a railway privilege from Itanete, Espírito Santo, to Sta. Luzia, Minas Geraes, was increased to 90 years. No interest guarantee pertains to the concession, but 90 years seems a long time.

—The minister of agriculture, under date of the 2nd, has decided that to the general, but to the provincial government pertains the right of granting railways permission to exceed their provincial privileges and has ordered that work on the Alto-Morahé branch of the Leopoldina railway, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, shall be suspended.

—On the 3rd inst. the Sumidouro railway was by decree turned over to the Leopoldina company. This should, and probably will, be of great advantage to the Leopoldina company; for it will furnish, via the Cantagalli line, a new route to this city. The Sumidouro line was little less than a job, for by itself it could have never made a living.

—Owing to the repeated fraudulent declarations on the part of shippers, the Mogyana company has recently begun opening packages to verify their contents, and with the result of detecting a great many frauds. The favourite plan has been to ship inflammables and other goods which pay high freight rates, as "hardware," which pays a low rate. The abuse has largely diminished since the company began opening the packages.

—The *Railway News* of September 5th publishes some extracts in regard to the railways that centre in Chicago, United States, from which it appears that their mileage is 27,682, more than enough to go around the world; locomotives number 5,838, passenger cars 2,618, baggage, mail and express cars 1,382 and all kinds of freight cars 178,066. Chicago has centred there 50 per cent. more than the whole of mileage of the United Kingdom, nearly 11,000 miles more than France, 7,000 more than Germany and 14,000 more than all Russia.

—The London correspondent of the *Revista da Engenharia*, writing under date of the 4th ult., says that the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co. is actively seeking capital for the construction of the line from Cacequy to Uruguaiana. It seems that Messrs. Waring Brothers do not wish to build the road for the price fixed by the government and the latter had given them to the 21st September to signify their acceptance, or not. It is stated that Mr. Waring had agreed to give Mr. E. de Mornay, contractor, besides the costs of construction, the sum of £10,000 to secure his services, and a further payment of £33,500 in cash and £20,000 in stock. As the line is to pass through an unsettled country, Cacequy being nothing more than a flag-staff on a river bank, these expenditures would seem rather high. Roads through new countries ought to be constructed on a much cheaper basis.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Penha festa* is announced for the 18th inst.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of the 8th says: "It is said the Emperor will visit the Petróleo reservoir during the coming week." This will give time to have a crack, or two, plastered over.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 6th inst. publishes a dispatch of the minister of agriculture to his colleague at the Treasury asking that the French postoffice be paid the balance due it on postage, etc.

—The Manchester house of Fielden Brothers is said to have made a reclamation on the imperial government, through the Brazilian legation in London, for the sum of 328,906\$178, which is a debt of the province of Pernambuco since 1882 for the supply of gas.

—The government has recently received 646,000 treasury notes from the American Bank Note Co. of New York, of which 400,000 were of 500 reis, 150,000 of 5000, and 96,000 of 10000, making an aggregate face value of 1,910,000\$. There is nothing like a printing press for the manufacture of money!

—The million dollar cyclone which the cable reported to have visited Washington, and which was generally thought to be the capital of the United States, seems to have been erroneously located. The place in question was Washington Court-house, a small town in Ohio, which was nearly destroyed.

—We see by an exchange that the Brazilian vice consul at Antwerp had occasion to visit a poor marine from the corvette *Nickery*, who was seriously ill in the hospital there with *Arterio-heri*. The unhappy state of his afflicted countryman so affected the feelings of the vice-consul, that he immediately had a rosary and prayer-book sent him, and would probably have sent him a crucifix and wax taper besides had his salary permitted. There is nothing like adapting one's gifts to the needs of the afflicted.

—The *Diário de Notícias* says that 14 foundlings were put in the *roda* during September, one of whom was over 18 months old.

—The minister of finance has furnished walking tickets to such employees of his department, as duty calls to less agreeable quarters than the capital.

—Sr. Eduardo Callado, late Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service, and also deprived of his title of *Consulheiro*.

—Not to be behind our colleagues of the daily press, we will present gratuitously to any one—who pays 200000—one copy of the *Rio News* for one calendar year.

—On the very same day that the local press notices the gigantic job at the market, the city fathers appeal for subscriptions to free slaves on the 2nd December. This is dust for the eyes of the critics.

—The docking and other expenses incurred by putting the *Atirante Barro* on a rock in the measured mile, were about 14,000\$. This does not include the discharging of ballast, etc., to lighten the ship.

—The London Treasury agency has been authorized to place 1,800 francs at the orders of the minister in Paris to meet the expenses of translating and publishing the new emancipation project. Good for *Le Brésil*!

—O *Pais* of the 7th prints extracts from a Portuguese paper relating how a Portuguese gunboat with a crew of 30 men prevented three British cruisers from occupying a position at Ambriz, coast of Africa. They could not have wanted it very much.

—O *Pais* of the 6th says that four ironclads, giving names, have been towed up close to the Ilha do Governador and sunk! There was no attempt to sell their armor, 4 inches thick, nor to make use of the hulks as stages, etc. Can this be true?

—On the 3rd inst. the custom house authorities seized an important quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, which a passenger by the str. *Adria* attempted to smuggle in the heels of a pair of boots. The value of the capture is estimated at so high a sum as 23,000\$.

—The latest coin manufactured at the Mint is a new 100 reis postage stamp. We are glad to say that it will no longer bear that hideous caricature of the Emperor which has disturbed the dreams of so many peaceable people, but, instead, a plain "100." The design is an improvement on the old stamp, but the color and paper are as bad as ever.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Diário Oficial* do not seem to be on extremely cordial terms. The minister of empire seems to have been hasty in authorizing transfers from one *verba* to another, and the *Jornal* falls foul of the government paper for attempting to defend, or explain, the minister's dispatch.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 5th in a very able article points out the incompatibility of a monarchy and a confederation and advises the liberal party to concentrate its forces on the emancipation question, leaving that of confederation, upon which the party is divided, for the inevitable solution in the future—the establishment of a republic.

—Barão de Jauré says in his despatch to the late minister of empire that Brazil was the only American country represented at the Amsterdam congress for improving the condition of the blind. Whether or no H. Ex. intended a sly criticism in his observation, we leave the president of the Council and minister of foreign affairs to decide.

—A curious financial novelty is rumored which we relate as we received it. The government is said to have been paying interest on the 1879, 4½ per cent, gold loan in currency at 17½ exchange, while sovereigns have been selling at 13½120, or the equivalent of rather over 18½. The Banco do Crédito Real do Brazil has fixed the rate for settling its gold obligations at 18. Who settles this matter?

—The movement of immigrants at the government station on the Ilha das Flores in September was: arrivals 371, departures 378, remaining 17. As to sex, the arrivals were 246 males and 125 females; 189 Italians, 80 French, 47 Portuguese, 29 Germans, etc. Of the departures 128 were for S. Paulo, 100 for Minas Geraes, 62 for Rio Grande do Sul, 37 for this city, etc. Since the 1st January the arrivals number 7,216.

—O *Pais* of the 6th has an amusing account of election tricks. Commencing with a quarrel between the apothecary and the barber (who is also postmaster) of different political creeds in some interior town, the leader of the dominant party, the deputy for the district, the minister and the Emperor are successively drawn in, until the unfortunate combination of shaving and stamp cancelling loses the latter part of his functions to the advantage of the dispenser of drugs, or some member of his party.

—At a recent concert there was a selection from the opera *Giocanda* executed on three pianos and by ten hands! The local press says it was the "golden key that closed the concert," and we think it well might be. One piano and two hands often produce sufficient irritation to close out a whole neighborhood.

—The president of Matto Grosso has sent a white elephant to the minister of justice in the shape of a Indians, recently captured in that province. The minister says they should have been turned over to the *juiz de orphãos*, but they are now in charge of the police here. What is to be done with them, is the question.

—It is reported in the daily papers that the defalcation at the Monte Pio of the employees of the State is already found to be over 20,000\$. The examination is not concluded, and the suspected person has been granted a writ of habeas corpus by the Court of Appeals. The cause of the recent fire is beginning to appear.

—We infer from an article in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 5th, that there is a tribe of Indians in the United States called "Red Skins" (*Pelles Vermelhas*) whose ironclads upon civilized society and its agents have been increased by persecution. "Injins is pizen," is a proverb, and it is a well known ethnological fact that the good ones always die young.

—At a meeting of the Sociedade Central de Imigração on the 3rd inst. a very decided expression of opinion was given against a proposition to encourage immigration. It was very properly said that the society could not conscientiously take any such step until the legislature repealed several existing laws which are prejudicial to the well-being of the immigrant.

—On the 5th, a quantity of human bones and part of a vessel were dug out of the Largo da Paço, where excavations are being made for the surface water drains. It is known that a cemetery existed in olden times about the site of the Imperial Chapel, but how the ship got into the sand where the part of it was found, is not so clear. Perhaps the Museu Nacional will have the matter cleared up.

—We regret to note that the government has issued a patent to Collatino Marques de Souza for a method of making bread, biscuit, etc., which he calls "*pio fortificante*." "Fortifying bread" looks well on paper, but what poor harassed humanity really needs is something digestible. The next thing patented will probably be "ironclad pastry," and then the cry will go up for a steam-power digesting machine.

—That political opinions have had much to do with the dismissal and appointment of postmasters all over the country seems undeniable, and we think the *Jornal* did well in calling attention to the action of the authorities in casting hundreds of unfortunate men into misery. With the recommendation of the minister of empire that all neutrality in elections must be observed, the effect of the wholesale dismissals will be merely to increase the republican ranks by these discontented liberals, who, had they been maintained in their places, would in all probability have become excellent conservative electors.

—The police authorities have been coming out strong of late. On the afternoon of the 5th a man was arrested and forcibly carried before the *delegado*, by whom he was discharged because he had been arrested by mistake. Then another *delegado* interferes to prevent the flitting of a waiter in a private house with his *umanoratos* over the way and, we hear, even threatens Rumeo with deportation if he does not restrain his attentions. Morality must be looked after, of course; but as to arresting a man by mistake, in another country a claim for damages for false imprisonment would soon restrain the *zelo* of police understrappers.

—Our Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber has just consummated the job of jobs, the very quintessence of jobs! The space hitherto occupied by the small farmers for selling their fruit and vegetables at the market has been let to a firm (who stood a breakfast at the Novo Mundo on the 5th) and has been covered over with a species of tent, each to contain six persons, who are to pay 400 reis per diem for their occupancy. The Chamber receives 20,000\$ down and 5,000\$ per annum for nine years total 65,000\$. There are 53 tents already erected,—but we will give the credit to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, which has worked out the problem: 53 tents with 6 tenants 318, at 400 reis per head, 127\$200 per day; 365 days in a year, 46,428\$ per year; 9 years 417,852\$, against an outlay of 65,000\$. For an essentially agricultural country the result does not seem entirely disheartening. The stubborn resistance offered by the marketmen has occasioned several puzzling complications, but the matter was finally settled by the minister of empire on the 13th who ordered the municipal council to provide a place where the marketmen could sell independently of the shelter tents, if they so wished.

3	Antwerp	Ohio	9.00
5	Bordeaux	Str Grande	11.11
8	Liverpool	Br str Valparaiso	1.11
9	London	do Elbe	6.11
	Antwerp	do	1.31
	Göthenburg	do	5
10	Hamburg	Nor by Ephraim	7
12	do	Ger str Buenos Aires	11.91
12	do	do Graf Bismark	7.71
	Antwerp	do	1
	Bremen	do	4
12	Havre	Fr str Ville de Santos	6.11

September 30th. (In contos de réis or 1:000\$000)

	Brazil	Rural	Commerce	Industrial	Commerce	England	New London and Brazil	Mexico and Santos	Total.
Assets:									
Real estate	40,318	15,000	4,110	—	438	—	—	—	59,866
Life discounts	12,206	3,242	4,543	2,105	6,055	4,274	7,791	1,265	35,501
(on) loans etc.	19,693	12,275	4,135	5,564	1,790	8,144	4,133	2,086	57,669
Life receivable	1,327	2,397	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,724
Life estate	2,075	—	379	1,143	—	—	—	—	4,070
Life funds	0,388	509	1,224	1,313	315	—	1,822	113	12,354
Participations and shares	20,772	16,731	5,263	1,533	689	—	—	—	44,000
Accounts in liquidation	5,090	501	694	1,417	400	18,019	—	195	8,105
All other	15,679	—	—	—	—	820	9,303	68	24,070
Cash	5,139	1,535	2,462	712	1,064	—	—	—	15,303
	136,330	38,560	23,061	15,706	11,639	14,600	24,093	4,587	268,708
Liabilities:									
Capital paid up	33,300	8,000	6,000	6,000	—	4,444	4,444	1,000	68,888
Reserve fund	7,033	2,176	1,127	850	591	—	—	375	12,752
Provision	18,004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,004
Deposits	770	27,582	10,393	7,764	4,327	9,139	6,545	1,884	138,217
Life payable	—	—	—	—	—	244	159	242	949
Loans in suspense	9,010	501	588	416	—	—	—	—	3,515
All other	5,415	—	4,638	670	687	773	12,201	1,066	26,203
	136,330	38,560	23,061	15,706	11,639	14,600	24,093	4,587	268,708

GOVERNMENT BONDS

RANSOM	CIRCULATION	DESCRIPTION	INTEREST*	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,675,104-000	336,003,103-000	General Apolices, currency.....	6 %	\$1,866,000 \$100-000	1,866 1/2
4,158,430-000	1,097,700-000	" " " " " " " " " " " "	5 1/2 %	1,000-000	88 %
110,000-000	117,000-000	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 %	1,000-000	100-000
5,112,000-000	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Provincial Apolices of Rio de Janeiro.	5 %	500-000	80 1/2
5,000,000-000	22,443,500-000	National Loan of 1868, gold.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1,000-000	1,335-000
51,885,000-000	47,777,500-000	National Loan of 1879, gold.....	4 1/2 %	1,000-000	1,253-000

FOREIGN MARKETS

[illegible]

Another table gives the monthly shipments of coffee, tea, cinchona bark, cocoa (chocolate beans), and cardamoms. The distribution for the year can not fail to be of interest, and the sudden jump in the case of cardamoms during the closing month of last year and the beginning of this year is very remarkable:

	COFFEE.	TEA.	CIN.	BARK.	CACAO.	CANES.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1884.	cwt.				cwt.	
January.....	44,756	13,738	374,071	2,133	7,662	
February.....	31,333	97,595	213,440	1,559	2,925	
March.....	36,750	158,449	1,714,962	1,600	5,740	
April.....	35,558	168,449	1,714,962	1,600	5,740	
May.....	22,260	310,263	1,304,452	720	1,427	
June.....	10,273	151,567	1,185,510	731	360	
July.....	79,645	521,343	2,048,758	1,491	4,580	
August.....	21,120	125,000	1,151,456	242	1,890	
September.....	15,513	309,501	1,574,733	271	2,670	
October.....	8,866	197,381	1,373,859	271	2,670	
November.....	12,217	171,381	1,373,859	271	2,670	
December.....	31,584	171,381	1,373,859	353	2,670	
Total.....	275,853	2,238,125	11,575,211	9,154	74,975	
1885.						
January.....	56,896	291,266	935,183	1,000	23,902	
February.....	41,763	161,735	748,973	858	13,840	
March.....	39,957	241,485	1,093,975	1,000	17,652	
April.....	24,485	331,138	1,093,975	319	10,600	
May.....	26,059	438,950	1,025,262	904	7,501	
June.....	13,105	68,138	1,047,845	904	7,501	
July.....	39,131	508,138	1,047,845	1,041	7,501	

—Obtainer, 15 Aug.

we are now within six weeks of the close of our shipping year, and it seems pretty evident that owing to unusually we have been in Colombia, and difficulties in the way of transporting our country, added to the total suspension of traffic on the Nanyou line, the exports of coffee will not quite reach the figures originally given by us as representing the season's shipments. The coffee is all in existence, but almost and; there may, and probably will be, a short-fall on our exports of 20,000 cwt., which will go towards covering the lamentable deficiency which is inevitable for the season 1885-86.—Times

We are now within six weeks of the close of our shipping year, and it seems pretty evident that owing to unusually wet weather in Colombia, and difficulties in the way of trans-shipment, added to the total suspension of traffic on the Panama-Union, the exports of coffee will not quite reach the figures originally given by us as representing the season's shipments. The coffee is all in existence, but not afloat; and there may, and probably will be, a short-fall on our exports of 20,000 cwts., which will go towards covering the lamentable deficiency which is inevitable for the season 1885-86.—*Times*

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

*Smith & Youle.*No. 62, Rua 1^o de Março.**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Itaboraí.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua do Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

*Norton, Megaw & Co.*No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

*E. W. May,*RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraí**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.****FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyd's)

No. 8, Rua da Candelária

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

*Watson, Ritchie & Co.*No. 35, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.**Shipping.****THOMAS NORTON'S**OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:*To New York:*

[Every Saturday]

<i>Thales</i>	[Loading also in Santos]	Oct. 2nd
<i>Hyparchus</i>		" 10th
<i>Teniers</i>		" 17th
<i>Bloch</i>		" 24th
<i>Strabo</i>	[Loading also in Santos]	" 31st

To Southampton:

<i>Cinder</i>		Oct. 15th
<i>Gallio</i>		" 23th

For Other Ports:

<i>Rosse</i>	to River Plate	Oct. 1st
<i>Monart</i>	do	" 15th
<i>Licard</i>	to New Orleans	" 24th

To Rio Grande Ports:

<i>Caynar</i>		Every
<i>Chatham</i>		Wednesday
<i>or Camm</i>		

LANPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents—NORTON, MUGAR & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1^o de Março

Broker:—Silver Silvertsen

Rua 1^o de Março No. 35.**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 18	Mondego	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Neva	Southernport and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
" 29	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The latter also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

will sail on the 24th October, at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARRADOES and St. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Divid. paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 170,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business**THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTVIDEO

(Capital).....	£ 1,000,000
(Capital paid up).....	" 500,000
Reserve fund.....	" 225,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,*Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,*
PARIS,*Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co.,*
HAMBURG,*Messrs. MORTON, RLISS & Co.,*
NEW YORK.

A new and fine assortment of commercial writing paper and envelopes of English manufacture just received at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

70 Rua Sete de Setembro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,*Newsdealers and Bookellers.*

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

*Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps*Dealers in *Atkinson's, Pierce & Lybin's* and *Royal Penmanship* and *Pear's Soap.*

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

on the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Brooklyn Eagle*

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000.

For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST.*A Monthly Record of Information*

For Planters of Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cinchona Sugar, Rice, and all other products suitable for cultivation in the tropics.

An invaluable companion for all planters in the tropics who wish to keep informed of the progress made in agriculture and who may wish to avail themselves of the fruits of careful and scientific investigations.

Published at Colombo, Ceylon, by
A. M. & J. FERGUSON,
of the *Ceylon Observer*.

Brazilian subscriptions at 16\$000 per annum will be received at the offices of

THE RIO NEWS,
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.**TO LET.**

At Ladeira do Barroco No. 40, for 40\$000 a nice house with a beautiful view; apply at Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B. A." VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

*"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.***THE RIO NEWS**

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its twelfth volume (January, 1885) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 1\$8 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription.....	20\$000
English and American subscriptions.....	£2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

TYPE: ALDINA 79, Sete de Setembro.